

## The Salt Lake Tribune

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FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

It was only an earthquakelet.  
Destroy fraud and Smithism is dead.  
Hetch-hetchy sounds a bit itchy.

Fancy a polygamist talking about  
"white slavery"?

Will the Deseret News please explain  
that Smith salt fraud? No!

But the earthquakes didn't manage  
to shake food prices off their high  
perch.

But really those Saltair Beach signs  
ought to tell the bather where to "head  
in at."

Looks as if farmers not only farm  
their farms, but also farm the con-  
sumers.

Another opportunity to get into the  
census—perhaps to give Doctor Stork  
a chance to work overtime.

News that we may have a syrup fac-  
tory here ought to please the boys. As  
a rule, the lads like "lasses."

Speaking of prison sentences, it is  
to be hoped that justice will hand every  
manslaughtering joyrider one.

"Come, come, ye saints, no toil nor  
labor fear"; but, with joy, tithing pay;  
ne'er mind the children's tear.

Don't attempt to compete with Jo-  
seph F. Smith in business, or the  
bogus prophet will e-r-r-rush you.

Anyway, he knew that there would  
be great demand for salt, because  
everything he says has to be taken with  
a grain of it.

"Trouble ahead of dam project"  
reads a headline on some Idaho news.  
Why doesn't Idaho keep its dam  
troubles to itself.

They are going to straighten up Mo-  
roni's trumpet on the Mormon temple.  
There are some things on the inside,  
too, that should be straightened up.

Brooklyn has a man who claims to be  
legitimate heir to the British throne to  
succeed the late Edward. It is not  
stated what else is the matter with  
him.

Elder Fernstrom will now say that  
there are more agreeable occupations  
than that of making false accusations  
at the behest of defectors of the laws of  
God and man.

Probably the "prophet, seer, and re-  
veller" of the Mormon church hasn't  
engaged in other fraudulent pursuits  
simply because he hasn't happened to  
think of 'em yet.

"I prefer to take my chances  
against the law," insolently declares  
the bogus prophet. Isn't there an old  
story concerning a pitcher that went  
too often to the well?

If Elder Joseph E. Taylor had no in-  
tention of paying over that much po-  
lygamous reward money when he of-  
fered it, he should have said so and  
saved himself a lot of humiliation.

Maybe there could be a combination  
more generally hurtful to the whole  
people than one among the producers of  
foodstuffs, but we all will have to look  
again before being able to discover it.

Republican members of Congress are  
said to be unable to reach an agree-  
ment on the Postal Savings Bank bill.  
Of course in the matter of bills, Con-  
gress is playing no favorites in this  
respect.

They're not very ingenious if they  
can't dig up something that Joseph

Smith once said that may be twisted  
into a prophecy concerning the recent  
earthquake shock here. The brethren  
certainly are not attending to their  
religious duties.

## "THE IMPORTANT QUESTION."

When Councilman Fernstrom made  
his brash attack upon the Mayor and  
the Council in a session last week, the  
Mayor promptly called a special ses-  
sion of the City Council to investigate  
as to himself. Fernstrom, however, did  
not wait for the investigation so far  
as the Mayor was concerned, but, like  
Crockett's coon, he hastened to come  
down before the shot was fired, and he  
apologized most humbly for his error  
and insult. The church organ promp-  
tly undertook to cover Fernstrom's hu-  
miliation by stating in its leading edi-  
torial of last Saturday evening that  
"the important question" was some-  
thing else; that what Fernstrom had  
said about the Mayor was not really  
the thing that interested the people,  
but the Council's action with respect to  
the West Side sewer was the main  
thing.

The Tribune refrained from com-  
menting on this matter altogether un-  
til the close of the investigation. We  
were gratified, of course, to see that  
the Fernstrom charge against the  
Mayor was so promptly and so thor-  
oughly taken back by Fernstrom. Of  
course, there was nothing in the  
charge; there could not have been.  
Every one knew this without any in-  
vestigation at all. But there was still  
the charge of corruption against the  
Council made by Fernstrom. This  
charge was gone into as thoroughly as  
possible on Wednesday evening. The  
result was—nothing. Fernstrom  
brought forward no instance of corrup-  
tion, no suspicion whatever of anything  
of the kind, only as applied to himself.  
He charged that Mr. Koch, foreman of  
the Campbell Company, had directly ap-  
proached him with the proposition that  
Fernstrom should let up on the Camp-  
bell Company and told him that if he  
did so "he would be taken care of."  
And that was all that Fernstrom had  
to bring forward. There was nothing what-  
ever supporting his charge of corrup-  
tion on the part of other Councilmen;  
there was nothing in any way to their  
discredit alleged. There was simply a  
talk between Mr. Koch and himself, and  
Fernstrom apparently concluded that if  
Mr. Koch would approach him corruptly,  
he had probably done so to other  
Councilmen.

But when Mr. Koch was called, he  
flatly and absolutely denied any such  
conversation. Nothing of the kind had  
occurred between him and Mr. Fern-  
strom, he had never had any talk what-  
ever with Fernstrom where Fernstrom  
said the talk occurred, and had never  
even intimated anything of the kind as  
charged by Fernstrom, at any time or  
place.

And so the whole Fernstrom matter  
flashed in the pan, and it was just a  
flash; there was nothing to it.

The church organ's "something  
else" utterly failed. This "something  
else" that the News said was the main  
question, was something that has been  
thrashed out thoroughly, and the public  
knows all about. There was, of course,  
just discontent with regard to some of  
the sewer work on the West Side. The  
Tribune has printed all there was to  
that, and we do not believe that there is  
anything whatever hidden in that mat-  
ter. The public knows all about that  
sewer construction in all of its phases.  
And now that Fernstrom has utterly  
failed in his vicious political charges, has  
as to the Mayor been compelled abjectly  
to retract the same, and after a fair  
hearing in the Council has utterly failed  
in every respect, the whole thing can be  
dismissed from the public mind as an  
astonishingly weak effort at a cheap  
political sensation.

## HE MUST KNOW OF ALL.

The Tribune may be permitted to  
present a certain situation to those  
who now say that Joseph F. Smith  
does not know of and approve plural  
marriages at this time, and to ask them  
to think the matter over and make such  
decision as may be most satisfactory to  
themselves.

It is the absolute rule of the church  
that any man desiring to enter into the  
polygamous relation must apply to the  
bishop of his ward for a recommend. This  
recommend is taken by its recipient  
to the president of the stake in which  
that ward is located. Then both  
recommends must be carried personally  
to the president of the church. The  
president of the church has the final  
say in the matter, and upon his consent  
or refusal must depend the performance  
of the non-performance of the polyga-  
mous ceremony. That is the rule of the  
Mormon church.

The president of the church is the  
only man on earth holding the "keys  
and authorities" governing in this mat-  
ter. It is true that he has, in the pres-  
ent case (merely as an illustration), con-  
ferred these powers upon Francis M.  
Lyman, the president of the quorum  
of the twelve apostles. But this is  
simply an act in fulfillment of another  
church requirement; because it is nec-  
essary, under church rule, that the living  
confer upon the living, otherwise the  
succession is lost without special revela-  
tion in restoration. So that while  
Joseph F. has conveyed these "keys and  
authorities" upon Francis M., they are  
only held by the latter in case of death  
of the principal, and are inoperative  
and inert without special permission in  
each special case desired. Let us say  
that Mr. Lyman desired to perform or  
to authorize the performance of a plural  
marriage. Notwithstanding the fact that  
Joseph F. has already conveyed to him  
the "keys and authorities" in that par-  
ticular activity, it would be necessary  
for Mr. Lyman to make personal applica-  
tion to Mr. Smith for special permis-  
sion and approval. There is no other  
way under the church rule that a plural  
marriage can be performed except by  
knowledge and permission of the presi-

dent of the church, so that the respon-  
sibility for every plural marriage that  
has occurred within that organization  
during Joseph F. Smith's incumbency is  
directly upon Mr. Smith.

Now, there is no other way out of it  
—or would the protestors prefer to take  
the other horn of the dilemma and ad-  
mit that the whole outfit of the polyga-  
mous cult, from beginning to end, is a  
compact nest of adulterers?

## TAFT IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

How President Taft does his work,  
the ease with which he transacts busi-  
ness, and the apparent enjoyment he  
takes in it all, is pleasantly described  
by William Bayard Hale, in his  
"World's Work" for June. Mr. Hale  
wrote a book some years ago en-  
titled, "A Week in the White House  
with President Roosevelt," so he  
is no mere tyro in describing scenes  
and events in the President's office.

In the present article the daily rou-  
tine of the President is fairly de-  
scribed; he reads the papers, answers  
his letters, holds a general levee, con-  
fers with Congressmen, gets out later  
in the day to have a little amusement,  
and, in general, has quite a pleasant  
time of it.

In describing the President's confer-  
ences with members of Congress, the  
following is given:

"One Senator, suggesting an amend-  
ment, remarked: 'This could do no harm,  
and would satisfy a certain public senti-  
ment.' Mr. Taft takes fire. With im-  
mense volubility he answers: 'Will  
do nothing to satisfy public sentiment.  
The bill may be altered to make it more  
effective, but I will have none of any  
provision favoring the people's bill. I  
am away past that. When I learn I've  
stirred up a new sort of criticism or a  
new set of critics, I feel a sort of glori-  
fied satisfaction.'"

The President is represented as strik-  
ing this note again and again; but he  
still fails to dispel the idea that he is  
a man of diplomacy and compromise.  
Another phase of the President's  
mental attitude is given, where he, hav-  
ing been urged to make war upon the  
insurgents and upon those who criticize  
him, is quoted as saying in substance:

"What's the use? I have resigned my-  
self to misunderstanding. I don't say  
that I'm indifferent to public opinion,  
but I have ceased to concern myself  
about it. I must wait for time and the  
results of my labors to vindicate me.  
They will do so. I have a profound and  
providing faith in the people. Their final  
judgment will be right. But it will not  
be given till the results are clear—as  
they will be. I don't want any forced or any man-  
ufactured sentiment in my favor. Be-  
sides, I don't believe that anything I  
could say would contribute to the least  
to enlighten the public or to change its  
view. I simply can't do that sort of  
thing, anyhow. That isn't my method.  
They who know the single-  
minded purpose of my efforts for good  
laws and good administration, and they  
know the hypocritical nature of such  
the enemy my measures are meeting  
with. But I can't undertake to enter  
into long explanations, which would do  
no good, anyhow."

He continued in the same vein, stat-  
ing that he will give yet three years  
of the very best service that he knows  
how to give, and on that he will invite  
the general judgment. It being sug-  
gested that he may occupy that place  
more than three years, the President  
seemed to reject the idea instantly and  
decisively. "No, three more years."

President Taft thinks that much that  
has been said against him was unjust,  
uncharitable, or said in ignorance. He  
believes that the country's sober  
thought will approve him and his acts.

With respect to the warfare on  
Speaker Cannon, the President stated  
that he considers Cannon the head of  
the party in the House of Representa-  
tives, and he works through him, natu-  
rally, on that account.

With Congressional visitors the Presi-  
dent discusses measures as man to man.  
In the matter of appointments, he is  
extremely earnest and frank. With  
respect to the appointment of a man  
for some public office who was ob-  
jected to because he was a corporation  
lawyer, President Taft smiled and said:  
"Why shouldn't he be? and why  
shouldn't we get his services if we can  
get him away from the corporations?"  
And on this question the President  
said:

"There is a lot of thoughtless nonsense  
in the outcry against lawyers because  
they allow themselves to be employed by  
corporations. Corporations have the  
right, as anybody has, to employ the best  
talent in the land. That is the reason why  
the United States should not get the best  
talent for itself if it can."

There are two classes of lawyers:  
those who sell themselves, body and soul,  
to their employers; and those who per-  
form to the best of their ability the  
duties of honest counsel to their clients,  
while keeping their own independence  
and self-respect, their own  
opinions as citizens.

Which class is which class  
does your man belong to? Corporation  
lawyer or not, is he an honest lawyer,  
a conscientious man, a good citizen, with  
independent opinions and liberal outlook  
on life?

A natural contrast is here invoked  
between President Taft and President  
Roosevelt, which Mr. Hale puts in this  
way:

In a day not long past, the war vet-  
eran was the daily hero of the White  
House procession. The sun of military  
glory has set. Today, the lawyer is the  
man who gets the best reception at the  
hands of the country's Chief Magistrate.  
There are plenty of them who come to  
get it, too. Every legal light who ap-  
pears before the Supreme Court or one  
of the Commissions brings to Wash-  
ington and writes to the White House  
one excuse or another, but really because  
he wants to swap a legal yarn or two  
with "Judge Taft."

As a new priest in his profession; usually  
with a new idea or two; the need of a  
general code, the tragedy of dilatory  
justice.

"Judge Taft" frequently refers to  
his happy experiences while on the  
bench, where he enjoyed his work to the  
full, and where he was happily em-  
ployed in hard but congenial duties.

But it is not the public duties of the  
President, after all, that are the heavy  
load which rests upon his shoulders;  
the grievances, ambitions, and conten-  
tions of individuals in office, out of  
office, in the army, in the navy, in the  
numerous cliques that have constant  
friction and are always in some sort  
of tangle—the pulling and hauling of  
these annoy the President more than  
his official duties; and it is impos-  
sible to escape that sort of thing, be-  
cause the troubles are thrust upon him  
and he must listen and must do the

best he can with those private inter-  
ests, ambitions, and grievances.

The whole article is a pointed les-  
son on the difficulties of the Presi-  
dent's office, with which President  
Taft appears to be coping in a way  
much less effective than that of his  
predecessor.

## WHAT NEED OF MONEY?

In undertaking to account for the  
fumes which so suddenly killed C. C.  
Dickinson in the Lange labora-  
tory at Scranton, Dr. W. F. Lange  
says that the fumes came from the  
operation of transmuting base metal  
into silver. Dr. Lange claims that he  
has made a discovery which upsets all  
scientific theories, and will revolutionize  
the world. He claims to have discovered  
a means of increasing an atom of pure  
silver by the addition of base metals to  
one hundred times the size and  
weight of the silver atom, the result  
still being pure silver of equal if not  
greater fineness than the original lump  
of silver around which this transmuta-  
tion was wrought. He says that he has  
spent thousands of dollars in equip-  
ment, that he has taken base metals of  
four different kinds and successfully  
transmuted them into silver of the ut-  
most purity, "and the product has  
passed successfully the sharpest scrutiny  
of the best assayers and analysts  
in the country." Even those in the  
United States mint conceded that the  
product was pure silver. And he naively  
adds: "I did not have money enough to  
exploit the discovery and I interested  
Mr. Dickinson in it." It was in investi-  
gating the process that Mr. Dickinson  
met his death.

The question that will naturally arise  
in the minds of any one on reading this  
statement is why Dr. Lange finds it  
necessary to have money to go on with  
this work. If he has had the success he  
claims, expanding a lump of silver into  
a mass one hundred times its original  
quantity, what more does he want? If  
he can do that, surely he ought to have  
enough money to go on and do anything  
that he requires from the product of his  
own transmutation. But if, on the other  
hand, he means simply that he is able  
at large expense to produce a little  
silver, then in this way it is not a com-  
mercial proposition but a curiosity of  
science which will certainly not revo-  
lutionize the world. Dr. Lange's state-  
ment appears to be so self-contradictory  
that practical men can take but little  
notice of it.

## THE PRIESTLY LECHERY.

It is good to see the Deseret News  
joining in the just crusade against  
what is called the "white slave traf-  
fic." Still better would it be to see  
the church organ enhance the value of  
its efforts by inaugurating a system of  
housecleaning at close quarters. Per-  
haps the following letter may help in  
getting at our meaning:

Washington City, Utah, July 27, 1888.  
Mr. William Palmer—I write this to  
let you know my feeling concerning your  
correspondence with my daughter. I  
don't think you have any right whatever  
to write continuously to a young girl  
without the consent of her parents, and  
I doubt whether your own wives know all  
if all is true what I hear, you have had  
enough times in supporting your own  
large family without getting more, and  
when a girl marries, it is for the support  
and protection of a husband; but in place  
of this you can do nothing but write  
to go to the penitentiary 3 or 4 times  
a year. I think it is more of a sin than  
a blessing, for I do not believe it is ac-  
ceptable before God. I will not give  
my consent to your marrying my daugh-  
ter. No, never! Now, do you think it  
right for a man or Latter-day Saint to  
write to his wife and tell her of his  
amy and know the sorrow it brings, and  
I have had trials of different kinds, but  
this is harder than all. It seems almost  
more than I can stand, and if your family  
knew all (which I don't believe they do)  
they certainly feel the same. You know  
well that you have brought to me and  
my household.

If you feel like answering this you can  
do so, and direct to  
MRS. ANNIE D. IVERSON.

This Elder William Palmer was an  
emissary of the Mormon Mutual Im-  
provement associations and a traveling  
solicitor for the publications of that  
society. He has been president of sev-  
eral Mormon missions, and through his  
numerous church activities came into  
contact with the young people. It was  
a favorite occupation of his to ogle  
young Mormon girls (an unfortunate  
visual defect would not permit him to  
fix an object with both eyes at the  
same time) and endeavor to procure  
them for his already extensive harem.  
When the foregoing letter was read in  
court, Palmer was asked if his atten-  
tions to the young woman in question  
were directed with a view to polyga-  
mous matrimony, and he brazenly re-  
plied, "Well, it might have come to that  
if we had become better acquainted."  
As Mrs. Iverson's letter clearly indi-  
cates, Elder Palmer merely desired to  
make a slave of her daughter—a slave  
to his lechery and a slave to his sup-  
port. The old scoundrel was already  
permitting his wives and children to  
drudge day and night in order to sup-  
port themselves; but he wanted another  
slave to add to his string.

Incidentally, it seems that this  
"mutual improvement" work of the  
Mormon church supplies fertile ground  
in which to cultivate the polygamous  
virus. It will be recalled that Elder  
Alpha H. Higgs, who only last year ran  
away from his wife and children with  
Bessie Badger in illegitimate polyga-  
mous association, was directly com-  
panied with Joseph F. Smith in the  
office of the Improvement Era, and  
that the ruined girl was a stenographer  
in the same place.

But there are other equally damnable  
crimes and criminal operations of the  
polygamous cult to which the News  
might pay beneficent attention, if it  
would. In the older days the immi-  
grants were taken up to the old tithing  
office corner, where the polygamists were  
viewed and inspected by the Mormon  
Melchizedeks. Whenever some one of  
"the Lord's anointed" cast his vicious  
eye upon a girl of particular attractive-  
ness to his brutal nature, he merely  
went in and took her away, with some  
slight explanation to the credulous  
parents or other relatives that he was  
acting "in the name of the Lord." It  
is not that way now, but near it. Girl  
converts are sent over here by Mor-  
mon missionaries, and if there is any  
possibility of the polygamists' cult to  
get first hold on them, they are  
dragged into the "white slavery" of  
polygamy.

But, as we have said, it is good to  
see the News even with one foot on the  
side of justice, and if anything we can  
say will bring it squarely over against  
immorality, we shall always be glad to  
say it.

## TODAY IN HISTORY

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

## Birthday of Nathaniel Greene.

Next to Washington, Nathaniel Greene  
was the most potent force in our struggle  
for national independence. He was born  
on May 27, 1742, in a little farmhouse in  
Rhode Island. His boyhood was spent,  
like that of the other youth of the neigh-  
borhood, probably a little less exciting  
for his father was a strict Quaker and  
pastor of a church at East Greenwich.  
He was also a captain of industry" at  
that period. With his five brothers he  
owned a forge, a grist mill, a sawmill, as  
well as a store for the sale of general  
merchandise.

Nathaniel received little education and  
early in life was employed assisting his  
father, uncle and cousin in the opera-  
tion of these various enterprises. That  
he might read the Bible and run the  
business, his father had the boy instruct-  
ed in the rudiments by an itinerant  
teacher, but further than that he would  
not go.

When he had grown to manhood, how-  
ever, and a certain portion of the busi-  
ness was turned over to him by his  
father, he became a great reader, and  
studied considerable law in order to as-  
sist him as a merchant. When the cause  
of liberty began its ascendancy, Greene  
was one of the first in the Quaker com-  
munity to espouse it. He received a  
commission for the organization of a mili-  
tary company in his town, and several ad-  
joining villages, to be known as the Ken-  
tish guards.

Greene, walked with a limp, and in  
consequence he joined the company as a  
private, although he was suggested for a  
lieutenancy, but he feared that his  
limp would bring ridicule upon the  
company. Not being the possessor of a  
military, and none being obtainable at any  
time nearer than Boston, he rode all  
the way on horseback and secured one  
and sent it back home concealed under  
a merchant's drill of goods.

While in Boston he had watched the  
British troops drill on the commons, and he  
persuaded a British deserter to accom-  
pany him back to Rhode Island to act as  
a drillmaster for the "guards."

When the Quakers saw Greene, the son  
of their former pastor, a member of the  
military, they thrice summoned him to  
appear at the monthly meeting, and upon  
his refusal he was formally cast out of  
the congregation. The Quaker had turned  
soldier, and soldier he was henceforth  
to remain.

From this on, through the entire war,  
his name was on the lips of every one.  
The tribute paid to Greene by the late  
John Pickens, pronounced as it is, is not  
too strong. "For intellectual caliber,"  
declares Pickens, "the other officers were  
far below him. He was a man of great  
energy, and at the end of the war with  
a military reputation scarcely, if at all,  
inferior to that of Washington. Nor was  
Greene absent from the scene of the war,  
purity of his character than for the scope  
of his intelligence."

Greene fought with distinction at Fort  
Mifflin, at Trenton, at Germantown;  
succeeded Gates at the south, and his  
southern campaign, perhaps more than  
any other in the course of the war, re-  
flects credit on the American arms and  
their commander. He died in 1786 on  
his fine estate at Mulberry Grove, South-  
Carolina, which had been given to him by  
the state of Georgia as a recognition of  
his splendid services in the cause of  
American independence.

May 27, 1679, is the date of the enact-  
ment of the habeas corpus law. Forts  
Greene and George were abandoned May 27,  
1813. It is the birthday of Cornelius Van-  
derbilt (1794) Rear Admiral Thomas H.

Stevens (1819); Julia Ward Howe, the  
authoress (1819); Charles Francis Adams,  
insurer and author (1823); Jay Gould,  
financier (1836), and the day Noah Web-  
ster died in 1843.

## LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED MAY 27.

1850—The walls of the Nauvoo temple  
were blown down by a hurricane.

1870—James Taylor, Apostle John Tay-  
lor's father, died in Salt Lake City,  
87 years of age.

1877—At a special conference held at Og-  
den, the Weber stake of Zion was  
partly reorganized, with David H.  
Perry, president; Lester J. Herrick  
and Charles F. Middleton, counsel-  
ors. On this and the following day,  
Salt Lake City and Ogden were visited  
by an editorial excursion from Ne-  
vada.

1882—Bishop Calvin Bingham was ac-  
cidentally killed near St. David, Co-  
chise county, Arizona.

1883—Charles Seal of the Sixteenth Eccle-  
siastical ward, Salt Lake City, was  
arrested on a charge of unlawful oc-  
cupation and placed under \$1000  
bonds. The case of James Taylor of  
Ogden was dismissed for the time  
being, because of an error in the in-  
dictment.

1886—In the Second district court at  
Beaver, Marcus L. Shepherd, William  
J. Cox and William G. Bickley of  
Beaver, and Peter Wimmer of Paro-  
naw, were each sentenced to six  
months' imprisonment and \$500 fine  
for unlawful habitation.

1887—James Lattimer was arrested at  
Neph, Utah, on a charge of  
unlawful habitation, and the fol-  
lowing day he started in custody of  
the officers for Beaver.

1888—Erastus Snow died in Salt  
Lake City.

1889—In the First district court at Og-  
den, Richard Jessup of Millville was  
sentenced by Judge Henderson to two  
months' imprisonment; and Rasmus  
N. Jepsen was sentenced to pay a  
fine of \$50, both for unlawful oc-  
cupation.

1891—In the First district court at Og-  
den, Charles S. Hall of West Portage  
was sentenced by Judge Miner to  
thirty days' imprisonment, and Jens  
Frandsen of Huntsville was fined \$100;  
both for unlawful habitation. They  
had previously served one term in the  
penitentiary for the same offense.

1892—Dr. Foster R. Kenner died at Mantt,  
Sanpete county.

1893—The Wayne stake of Zion was or-  
ganized by Apostles Francis M. Ly-  
man and Mariner W. Merrill, with  
Willie E. Robinson as president. The  
new stake comprised all of Wayne  
county, Utah, and that portion of  
Garfield county lying north and east  
of Potate valley, known as Boulder  
plateau. The Bear River canal sys-  
tem in Box Elder county and all the  
lands lying under it, were sold to  
George L. Walker, an eastern capi-  
talist.

1899—President Snow and party returned  
from the south.

1900—Henry Sykes dies from injuries re-  
ceived in fall near Brigham Junction.  
C. P. Huntington visits Salt Lake.

1901—Garland murder case on trial.

1902—Money secured to keep schools go-  
ing full term. J. B. McVey killed by  
Rite Grande train.

1906—Wreck on Salt Lake Route at  
Sandy, United Presbyterian general  
assembly protests against polygamy.  
Utah Christian Endeavor Union holds  
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